

GALLARD AND BOWSER'S
CHOCOLATE.
Trade & Mfr.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

"Really Wholesome Confectionery" — Laces
ST. JOHN'S WORKS, LONDON W.C.

No. 11,164

第四十期

ESTABLISHED 1857.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1893.

三十一十英港香

[PRICE \$2] PER MONTH

Hong Kong Daily Press

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NOTICE.

Communication respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printed, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the "Editor," only, in special business matters.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a week, need not be continued.

Orders for extra copies of the "Daily Press" should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address—Press.

P.O. Box 29 Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISMENT.

LETTERS PATENT.

In the matter of the Petition of WALTER CH. R. CHURCH, of No. 6, TENTERIDGE SQUARE, BUXTON in the County of SURREY, England, for LETTERS PATENT for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of Inventions for "IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DESIGN OF STEAMERS," and for "IMPROVEMENTS IN OR CONNECTED WITH STEAM AND OTHER MOTIVE FLUIDS IN GINN," and for which Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent were respectively granted on the 27th day of April 1892, and the 15th day of February 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PETITIONER has been granted, and any Grant remaining in the Godowns after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by C. ZANELLI, Agent.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN GLOVES STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNMEN.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, SUAKIN, MASAWAH, HOEDEDDA, ADEM, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PEGU, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VINDOBONA."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at that port.

The Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Co. and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery will be effected.

This vessel brings no Cargo.—From Venice, ex. at Cadiz, transhipped at Trieste.

From Colonia, ex. at Agadir, transhipped at Colonia.

From Trieste, ex. at Imperia, transhipped at Imperia.

Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 o'clock.

TODAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all claims must be sent in to the Underwriter before Nov. 20th, or they will not be recognized.

Any cargo remaining in the Godowns after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

C. ZANELLI, Agent.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1893.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

THE MOST WONDERFUL ENTERTAINMENT IN EXISTENCE.

ZIO PAYNE ZIO PAYNE

The Infallible Wonder and Champion Fencer, Lightning-Kids Shot of the World, and his Assistant,

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Major-General G. D. BARKER, C.B., Commanding-in-Chief of the Forces and Governor, also of General G. T. R. CORBETT, Secy. of State for Hongkong, and Southern Division of the China Station.

W. II. will be here for the second time the honor of showing

HIS WONDERFUL EXHIBITIONS.

INCREDIBLE! MIRACULOUS! S'ARTLING!

On WEDNESDAY, 15th, and SATURDAY, 18th.

Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$2

Box Seats.....\$1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Box Seats, 40 cents.

Eight tickets for \$18. Transfable.

Plan to be seen and tickets obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, 18 Queen's Road, Hongkong, at 9 o'clock.

Doors open at 8.30 o'clock.

M. G. BARTON, Box Master.

Basis of Master.

W. ZIO PAYNE, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1893.

TRANSPORTABLE

PATENT KEROSENE HEATING STOVES.

Tasteful appearance.

Cheap and Economical.

Great Heating Power.

Perfect Blush Gasoline Flame.

No Smoke—No Smell—No Dirt—No Danger.

Sale Agents for China.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT, AND BANK COMPAGNIE.

Samples shown in the premises, Praya Central, Hongkong, 1st November, 1893.

DENTISTRY.

MR. CHAD T. KEW (late of Poole & Noble) dentists to the Amurians of the British Legation, Hongkong, are requested to send them to the underwriter before the 1st December next.

E. H. PARKER,

H.M. Consul, Official Administrator.

Hoihow, 10th November, 1893.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & CO., LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

CONFECTIONERY, ETC.

We have just received one new stock of CONFECTIONERY and are offering the same a price suitable for the present bad times.

CHOCOLATE CREAMES

PATE'S APRICOT

CHOCOLATE ALMONDS

Honey Boxes of Sweets of various kinds from \$2 to 25 cents.

SUGARED ALMONDS

BURNT ALMONDS

MIXED SWETS

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS

CHOCOLATE CAKE, CIGAR CASES, CAR CASES

In Silver, Electro, Snake Skin, Imitation Leather.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS, PIPE.

1242

W. POWELL & CO.

EX. SS. "GLENGARRY."

LARGE SHIPMENT OF NEW GOODS

CARPETS.

CARPET-SQUARE.

HEARTH RUGS.

TAPESTRIES.

&c. &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1893.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA"

Captain Hall, will be dispatched for the above Ports to MORROW, the 14th inst., at DAY-LIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAKRAK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1893.

"WARRACK" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"LANNOX"

Captain Ward, will be dispatched for the above Ports at NOON on Saturday, the 18th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1893.

(2413)

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to his Office a list of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Profits to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in for the 31st instant will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claim or alteration will be admitted.

By Order of the Directors.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY.

Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893.

(2422)

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last in Order that the Distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in for the 31st instant will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claim or alteration will be admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY.

General Manager.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893.

(2409)

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last in Order that the Distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in for the 31st instant will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claim or alteration will be admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY.

General Manager.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893.

(2410)

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last in Order that the Distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in for the 31st instant will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claim or alteration will be admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY.

General Manager.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893.

(2411)

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last in Order that the Distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in for the 31st instant will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claim or alteration will be admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY.

General Manager.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893.

(2412)

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

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JAS. B. COUGHTRY.

INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
DEALERS IN
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,
AND HONGKONG GRANITE,
CEMETERY MEMORIALS.

Designs and Prices on application.
Office, 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.



We invite attention to our Stocks of
CONFECTIONERY
AND
CHRISTMAS GOODS.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUTTER SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,

DRAESES, PRALINES, and a large selection of PURE CONFECTIONERY from the leading Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CHOCOLATE CREAMIES.

PINE, APRICOT, SHERRY, LIME, GUAVA, and other FRUIT JELLIES in great variety.

TOM SMITH'S CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS mounted in Plush, representing favourite subjects.

A large assortment of ENGLISH and JAPANESE CHRISTMAS CARDS, of handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all tastes and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
The Hongkong Dispensary,
Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Octo. communications to the news column should be addressed to "The Editor". Correspondents are requested to forward their news with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All articles for publication should be written on one side of the paper.

No anonymous or secret communications that have appeared in other papers first will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 12 m.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address Press, P.O. Box 20. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press
HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1893.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE, in his admirable address delivered at the opening of the sopsor of the Sheffield School of Medicine, deals in a very suggestive manner with the subjects of optimism and pessimism, and controversies. Mr. Pearson's views as to the future of the race. Referring to cerebral evolution he points out that in the lower races of men, such as the Australians and Tasmanians, the posterior or sensory lobes are smaller, in proportion to the total brain mass, than in Europeans, and the circumference of the region of the skull in which these lobes are located is greater in the brachycephalic skulls, which are characteristic of the bronze age in England, than in the dolichocephalic skulls which are exclusively found in barrows of the pre-metallic period. It seems, indeed, reasonable to suppose that cerebral evolution, if still in progress, is going on at the present day most actively in these centres, for success in the struggle for existence as now conducted depends more on quickness of perception than on motor energy—more on sensational vivacity than on muscular activity. The demand for physical exertion in the struggle is reduced, while facilities for sensory indulgence are enhanced vastly. There is universal pampering of sense and craving for material enjoyment, and hence it may well be that the evolution of sentience which has unquestionably gone on in past ages is now proceeding rapidly, and that parallel with it, there are growth and elaboration of structure in the sensory centres. But, he continues, the evolution of sentience, whether its rate be slow or rapid, involves increase in quantity and rarefaction in quality of two orders of impressions—of painful impressions on the one hand, and of pleasurable impressions on the other. And as sentient beings, we must anxiously ask ourselves, do these increase in the same ratio? Does pleasure predominate over pain, or pain over pleasure? Is sorrow out-running joy, or does joy distance sorrow? Is the sum total of pain and sorrow, on the one hand, or of joy and pleasure on the other, greater in the civilized man than in the savage? Is the increment of the two equal? To these questions Sir JAMES returns on the whole an optimistic answer, though not ignoring the suffering and pessimistic spirit at present prevailing. The higher we ascend in the scale of sentience, he says, the more does pleasure preponderate over pain. As an instance of this he says that music is a sublimated hearing, and surely the gratification that it gives us more than counterbalances the affliction of harsh or jarring sounds, even as these assail us in large towns. This is a remark that may be

commenced to those educationists, happily a diminishing number, who look upon the teaching of music to a child as a waste of time, forgetting that although few can become skilled extenuants all can be taught to understand and appreciate music and that their capacity for happiness is thereby proportionately increased. Proceeding, Sir JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE says, the sense of duty is vision raised to a higher power, and surely it opens up to us vast tracts of enjoyment in nature and art, with distressful patches only here and there. On the active side of our nature, too, pleasure prevails, for the enjoyment accompanying muscular exercise, the sense of effort and consciousness of power, is far greater than any suffering that comes from weariness or fatigue. But the more accustomed we become to pleasure the less tolerant are we of pain, and hence, our historic writhings now-a-days under comparatively trifling twinges. After tracing the connection between the varying states of the nervous centres and their capacity for pain and pleasure, and suggesting the resemblance between the experience of individuals and of nations, the speaker went on:—It is by an appeal to experience that the propounder of pleasure over pain, or of pain over pleasure, can at any period be determined, and such an appeal at this moment affords grounds for believing that we in this country are at present—and only temporarily, let us hope—in the trough of the wave, and have amongst us more than the average allowance of suffering. Pessimism or pessimistic tendencies are widely diffused, and many thoughtful persons in these days surveying the misery that exists under the sun echo the opinion of SCHOPENHAUER that it would have been much better if that "luminous had never been able to evoke the phenomena of life on the earth. The old faiths have lost their hold. Life is no longer a probation but an end in itself, and the passion for wealth possesses the poor human soul. Society is destitute of real gladness, and is permeated by ostentation and jealousy. Art is lugubrious literature, uninspiring, poetry neglected, enthusiasm discredited, and science, while adding largely to material possessions, has no spiritual consolation to offer. Little wonder, then, that melancholy abounds, and that愁is epidemic." Does this apply in the case of the European communities of the Far East? Hardly, I think. The grinding poverty which throws a shadow over life in the old countries is absent here, and we have no submerged tooth to harrow our feelings and make us suffer in sympathy with their hardships and privations. True, one need not go very far to look for the poor if we take the natives into account, but in these matters racial difference seems to constitute even a more complete separation than distance. Looking, then, to the European communities standing alone it would hardly strike one that "society is destitute of real gladness" though it is no doubt true that it is permeated by ostentation and jealousy." A curious and rather amusing instance of the ostentation comes from Shanghai, where it is vaguely suggested that the falling off in the attendance of ladies at recent races was due to the fact in these hard times "as many new dresses cannot be purchased as before and therefore without the new dressing-gown ladies prefer to go up country" or any rate to keep away from the "grand stand and its enclosures." Still, no one seeing the zest with which sports are engaged in in the Far East, the energy applied to recreation in all its forms, the general style of living, and the heartiness that pervades the "men in the street" that we meet every day, can doubt that there is a large amount of "real gladness" present in local society. Looked at in another light, however, the activity that at first blush seems to indicate gladness may bear another interpretation, for Sir JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE, after referring to the increase shown by the statistics of suicides, says:—"The consumption of anodynes or pain-killers of all kinds grows apace, and amongst anodynes we must include not only stimulants, narcotics, and neurotics, but many of the amphetamines in which we wallow, and the incessant locomotion and globe-trotting in which we expend so much time and money. Men plunge into dissipation, or rush restlessly about, in order to forget or alleviate the pangs of the malady of thought." We prefer, however, to look upon the activity displayed in the field of recreation in the Far East, as a genuine outgrowth of healthy spirits rather than an anodyne taken to kill despair. Proceeding, Sir JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE gives a presentment of Mr. Pearson's pessimistic views as to the future of the race and joins issue with him, holding that there is no biological justification for his main conclusion of "dead-level" and also that taken piece-meal Mr. Pearson's positions are untenable. But he says, "speculations like those of Mr. Pearson are curious in proportion to the remoteness of the events they refer to, but of practical interest in proportion to their proximity. The possible failure of our English coal measures concerns us more than the ultimate cooling of the earth, and the present price of fuel is a more vital consideration than either of these. And so the forecast of the time when refinement and breeding will be submerged under vulgar democracy, and when distinctions of rank, fortune, intellect, and character will sink into insignificance under the overpowering blandness of the heathen Chinese, is to us, as medical men, of minor and problematical importance in comparison with the measures that we are to secure health and vigour to the next generation, and with the treatment of the diseases that rage around us." And, addressing himself particularly to the audience of young men before him, the speaker proceeded to urge the duty and inducements to toil, concluding with the following vision of the future:—"A wide and promising field stretches out before you, for to the medical toilers of the future will be given more and more power, not only to restore and prop up bent and creaked bones, but to shield the whole from blight and forward its lusty growth. Plants of prey, for so we may call the

"fission fungi, will be hunted down as beasts of prey have been; sanitary science will promote the reign of health, and moral and moral hygiene will perhaps reconcile "natural and ethical evolution."

The P. & O. steamer Japan left Singapore for the port of the 10th inst. at 6 p.m.

The M. M. steamer Sykes, with the homeward French mail, left Shanghai at noon on the 11th inst.

The P. & O. steamer City of Peking, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama on the 9th instant.

The Massie, one of the boats intended for the navigation of the Upper Mekong, has been safely transported past the rapids.

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This is the first week of any consequence on the Michigan Central Railroad since 1879, and the result was appalling.

The train in which the casualties occurred was an excursion train that left Waterloo, N.Y., yesterday at 2 P.M. Chicago had been so heavily loaded that it had to stop at Jackson at 8:30 this morning and stopped at the depot to change engines. Many passengers alighted during the wait to get a bite of breakfast. This in itself was a most fortunate occurrence, as had not been for this, the list of killed and injured would have been much greater.

While the first few passengers standing in the aisle of the second section came into the yard at the rate of twenty miles an hour, the engineer saw the semaphore set and tried to stop, but for some unaccountable reason the airbrake on his engine failed to work and the heavy train crashed into the cars standing in the depot. The first two coaches of the first section were torn to shreds. It was in these that most of the casualties occurred.

Every passenger in these cars was either killed or terribly injured. The third coach from the rear of the first section was thrown to one side and four passengers in it killed and others injured.

With the exception of the engine and baggage cars, every section escaped serious damage. The engine was badly wrecked, and the steam and hot water escaping from the sides of the punctured boiler added greatly to the suffering of the unfortunate victims.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE: NOTES ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

LONDON, 16th October. It is in many respects a singular episode which is absorbing the attention of Europe. The French nation has found a friend, and the extravagance of its joy in both childlike and resentful.

For many years France has been isolated among the people of the earth. She has entered into a peculiar attachment, and, with an abounding sense of her own importance, has been fusing with a degree of good taste and magnificence which makes a wonderful combination of the prodigality of the ancients and the best resources of modern civilization.

The festivities of Friday and Saturday at Toulon have been, according to all accounts, in every respect. When Paris herself during the next two weeks beheld the grand pageant of naval and military splendor, the direct welcome which the capital of Gaul can give, that we shall see fine-fleated hospitality in its most enchanting exemplification.

But it is not as the most glorious of modern merrymakings that the nations are watching the Franco-Russian celebration. It is a demonstration made ostensibly under the direction of the peace, but in reality a war, which has been put into effect, and is set in the official programme of this celebration, but the French authorities pretend to have discovered a plot of Italian origin for inciting a popular anti-German and anti-Italian demonstration during the festival at Toulon. It is alleged that it grew out of Italy's desire for war on account of the inactivity of the present government in that country.

For persons believe any such scheme exists, but at all events there is little danger of its being carried out.

Important information about the military and financial plight of Italy comes from Rome. One of the great directors in the Ministry of War is alleged to have said that it was impossible to maintain the army on the present annual expenditure of 450,000,000 lire.

He said: "The situation in Europe has become critical. France is augmenting her armament on the Alpine frontier; the new rifles with which we are equipping the Italian army have been distributed only among the Alpine troops; it will take time before the whole army can be put into the position of war. The Minister of War is now discussing a project with the Prime Minister for the immediate arming of the infantry and cavalry. Our defense of the Alps are formidable, but there are some vulnerable points which should be strengthened immediately."

I believe that in case of war with France we shall be able to defend our Alpine frontier, but it will be difficult to do so on the coast."

War talk in Paris continues, except, of course, in official circles. Men as moderate and pugnacious as Robert Mitchell will not hesitate to express the opinion over their signatures that the peace of Europe is not worth four sous.

ERINIA, 16th October.

The Kaiser has ordered a council of war to enquire of the highest court, in which object he is likely to deliberate on a new plan of cavalry tactics. In this connection negotiations have been entered into with Austria with a view of providing, in the event of war, for the collective action of the Austro-German cavalry.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF RIO—OBRAZ.

NEW YORK, 15th October. The *Herald* will to-morrow publish the connection of the capture of the *Obraza* with that of Rio as told by its correspondents at Rio Janeiro and Montevideo. It is as follows:

There was great excitement in the city as the fire from the ships was directed against the Custom-house. The Government forces suffered heavy losses, but the Government is suppressing all reports of casualty.

The rebel war ship *Azurina*, Malo's fast ship, had been captured. There was no contest for the possession of the Government workshops of Arco between the revolutionary forces and those of the Government. When Malo realized that he could not obtain possession of them peacefully he prepared to open fire. The bombardment was very destructive. Many buildings were damaged, and the residents of Arco were forced to leave the city, while the insurgents fled into the heart of the city, killing many of the inhabitants. A shell from the *Nordista* fell in the centre of the city. The buildings occupied by the rebels and the American Bible Society were wrecked. Many foreigners were killed and wounded.

The Government forces numbered 2,000 and fought vigorously to drive the rebels from the fort. They had to retreat after five hours' gunnery, and these were turned on the ships. They were not effective, all the shot falling short. None of the ships were injured.

The insurgent fleet also bombarded Nictheroy, Domingos, Scarphy, and Santa Barbara, suburbs of Rio. The fire on all of them was destructive to property. It is believed that the rebels had the greatest part of Rio, but the facts are not known.

Business is paralyzed and the streets of the capital are deserted. The situation is extremely critical. Rio has become what is known in international law as a fortified city, by orders issued by President Peixoto. He directed the land batteries to fire on all vessels within range. This made Rio a fortress, Garrison, open to bombardment by a hostile fleet.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 16th October. The prestige of the rebels is apparently declining. The forces of Santa Cruz have been firing upon the rebel war ships, and severely damaged the steamers *Urano* and *Pallas*. Many rebels were killed and wounded.

On the 14th the rebels were driven out of Rio, and the last of them had left the city by the 15th.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says it is informed that affairs at Rio Janeiro are unchanged and the stories circulated regarding much destruction to property and considerable loss of life at Rio are without foundation. Both sides are awaiting the result of the coming elections, and will not pay much attention to any event until the voice of the people has been heard.

THE MOORS AND SPAIN.

MADRID, 16th October. Advice from Madrid, received late to-day, say that the Moors are still in the hills of Andalucia during a struggle against the Spaniards, whose position is now regarded as serious. The reinforcements, which have arrived at Madrid, are utterly inadequate, and fully 15,000 men will be required in order to enable the Spaniards to take the offensive. The delay in dispatching sufficient force to reinforce Madrid is due to the fact that the Government has given up the right to register. Geary declares that the result of the negotiations now going on between Madrid and Tangier.

THE CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, 15th October. The House this afternoon passed the McCay bill with the amendments offered by Geary and Cambrelen. The bill, however, tends to the registration of Chinese laborers and Chinese merchants makes mandatory photographic identification, requires Marshals to carry out or defer deportation and for selling Chinese with out-pending the execution of deportation fines, and excludes Chinese convicted of felony from the right to register. Geary declares that the bill, as passed will be perfectly satisfactory to the coast, and says that if it is enforced at the ex-

piration of the time limit it will settle the Chinese problem. Those who depart will not be able to transfer their registration rights to another, the course of time will dispense from the administration of the bill, and the administration is also satisfied with the bill.

THE ENGLISH SQUADRON AT TARANTO.

TARANTO, 16th October.

The British Mediterranean squadron arrived here at noon escorted by the Italian fleet. The British admiral, Sir Michael Cunneen Seymour, and Admiral Turin of the Italian vessels. The banks of the canal and every point of safety in the neighborhood were crowded with people who heartily cheered the British as they sailed from the shipyards. The British officers, who were welcomed in kind. Sailors were drawn across between the British admiral, Sir Michael Cunneen Seymour, and Admiral Turin of the Italian vessels. The banks of the canal and every point of safety in the neighborhood were crowded with people who heartily cheered the British as they sailed from the shipyards. The British admiral, Sir Michael Cunneen Seymour, and Admiral Turin of the Italian vessels. The banks of the canal and every point of safety in the neighborhood were crowded with people who heartily cheered the British as they sailed from the shipyards. 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TO LET

TO LET.
No. 1, ALBANY (Six Rooms).
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [1915]

TO LET.
FRONT OF FIRST FLOOR, of No. 10, Queen's Road, CENTRAL, suitable for Offices or Residences.
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [1916]

TO LET.
A SMALL GODOWN at WANCHAI.
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1893. [1908]

TO LET.
UNTIL MARCH,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
THE UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE
(Crescent House)
Rents Moderate.
Apply to LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [1924]

TO LET.
RAVENSHILL (EASTON HOUSE), on RIBBLE ROAD, a Six-Roomed House, with Gas and Water laid on. Rent £5 and Taxes.
Apply to ACHER & CO., QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [1905]

PRIVATE BOARD & RESIDENCE.
MRS. FALCONNE has vacated her Residence at Victoria View, Kowloon.
For further information as to Vacancies, apply to Mrs. GILLANDERS, 12, "Glenelg Buildings," Wimborne Street, Hongkong, 9th June, 1893. [1915]

TO LET.
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 1st January, 1892. [1902]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD. Also Table Accommodation.
Apply to Mrs. GILLANDERS, 12, "Glenelg Buildings," Wimborne Street, Hongkong, 9th June, 1893. [1915]

TO LET.
THE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, No. 5, SABENPOOT, on RICHMOND ROAD, (Crescent House) Rents Moderate.
Apply to LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [1924]

TO LET.
RAVENSHILL (EASTON HOUSE), on RIBBLE ROAD, a Six-Roomed House, with Gas and Water laid on. Rent £5 and Taxes.
Apply to VICTOR H. DEACON.
The Company's Steamship.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1893. [1915]

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 22, STANLEY STREET, from 1st December next.
Apply to ROZARIO & CO.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1935]

TO LET.
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)
NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW; 5 ROOMS.
Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1893. [1915]

TO LET.
NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS, OFFICES AND CHAMBERS in PERRY STREET, No. 2.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1893. [1928]

TO LET.
OFFICES and GODOWNS in "BANK BUILDINGS," Queen's Road, Nos. 16 and 20, lately occupied by Messrs. DODWELL, CARLILL & CO. & CO., HOUSE, No. 6, QUEEN'S STREET, lately occupied by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & CO., HOUSES at BELLIOS TERRACE, RIBBLE ROAD, GODOWNS in DUDDELL STREET, SH. P. No. 24, "BANK BUILDINGS," opposite Hongkong Hotel, HOUSE, No. 21, SHELLY STREET, BUNGALOW, "DRUMMER" YAUATKAH.
Apply to BELLIOS & CO.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1893. [1934]

AT THE PEAK.
MOUNT KELLETT.
TO LET.
ONE COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
Apply to BELLIOS & CO.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1893. [1935]

TO LET.
NO. 7, SEYMORE TERRACE, OFFICES IN VICTORIA BUILDINGS, No. 12, SEYMORE TERRACE, THIRD FLOOR, IN N. S. QUEEN'S ROAD, ROOMS IN COLLES CHAMPS, NO. 18, HOLLOWOOD ROAD (GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL).
Apply to DAVID SASOON SONS & CO.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1893. [1927]

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A LARGE COAL GODOWN at PRATA, MAN HING.
Apply to HO TUNG.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1893. [1906]

TO LET.
THE CASTLE, Queen's Road.
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1893. [1906]

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS GODOWN on PRATA EAST.
Apply to SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1893. [1921]

TO LET.
ROOMS on the UPPER FLOOR of the Hongkong Ice Company's Premises at Ice House Lane.
Apply to the Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1893. [1905]

TO LET.
DUNNOTTAR, at the Peak, FIVE ROOMS. Tenants Court.
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1893. [1916]

TO LET.
DWELLING HOUSES—
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